1: Jenness--228 (1913-16) 1922 Copper Eskimo
116, 121

"There are two standpoints from which we may treat of the psychology of any given people. In the first place we may select a dozen or twenty individuals, regard them as typical of the whole group, and subject them to elaborate experiments that will test their emotional susceptibilities and intellectual powers. We should then try to differentiate between their inherent and their aqquired qualities, that is to say, between the qualities that are inherited from one generation to another and those that are superimposed on these either by deliberate training or by the influence of the environment. Generalizing from the data thus obtained, we may arrive at certain conclusions regarding the psychology of the people as a whole and the characteristics that mark them off from other peoples. But a study of this nature, so full of traps and pitfalls even to the trained psychologist, is quite beyond the reach of an ordinary layman. Moreover, as far as the Copper Eskimos are concerned, no one has ever undertaken the necessary experiments.

The second standpoint that we may take, if less scientific in the technical sense of that term, is at least equally valuable. The method adopted is the method of the legislator and the trader, the traveller and the missionary. Regarding the people as a single group, studying their culture and watching their behaviour under the varying circumstances of life, we single out those traits which seem to mark the majority of its individual members and make them characteristic of the people as a whole, without

troubling to enquire whether these traits are innate or acquired, the outcome of hereditary factors or the result of education and environment. An analysis of this kind, being more or less empirical, can only be approximately accurate, and when applied to individual cases will be found to fall very wide of the truth. Nevertheless it is largely on such an analysis, conscious or unconscious, that foreigners must always base their judgments and their relations, whether it be, for example, a legislature framing laws for its alien subjects or a Hudson's Bay Company factor trading with Indians or Eskimos. Even though it lacks therefore the precision and exactitude of more scientific enquiries, it has its practical value."

2: Stefansson--v-vi (1908-12) 1914 Copper Eskimo
116, 121

"In 1908 the American Museum of Natural History organized an expedition to the Arctic under the leadership of Vilhjálmur Stefánsson and Rudolph M. Anderson. The object of this enterprise was to make anthropological and zoological studies on the coast between the Mackenzie River and Hudson Bay and on the adjacent islands. The expedition was to be known as the Stefánsson-Anderson Arctic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History. The plan of the leaders was to travel by land and water with a party of Eskimo and to depend entirely upon their own resources as to food and clothing.

The Canadian Government also aided the expedition with funds and equipment for geographical and geological observations.

Messrs. Stefánsson and Anderson returned to the Museum in September, 1912, after four years of continuous exploration. A full statement of the itinerary is given in Stefánsson's My Life with the Eskimo and is indicated upon the maps accompanying this volume. The publication cited should be read in connection with this volume, since it was the initial announcement of the results of the expedition.

The accompanying volume deals exclusively with observations upon the Eskimo, past and present. As previously stated, Mr. Stefánsson gave his attention to geographical exploration and the study of the Eskimo, while Dr. Anderson pursued zoological and geological investigations, the results of which will be published separately.

Both zoologically and anthropologically the expedition was successful, but it is only with the latter that we have to deal here. The region between Cape Bathurst and King William Island was formerly so little known that one could do no more than conjecture as to what groups of Eskimo lived therein.

Mr. Stefánsson succeeded in visiting thirteen groups in that territory and determining approximately their respective habitats. This alone marks an important advance in our knowledge of the Eskimo. Moreover some data as to the culture, language, and somatology of each group were recorded. This, in comparison with data on the Central and Alaskan Eskimo should give us a fair idea of the whole gamut of Eskimo culture from Greenland to the Aleutian Islands. When it is recalled that anthropologists have found some important differences between the culture of the Alaskan Eskimo and of those around Hudson Bay, it must follow that a boundary line or a transitional belt exists [vi] somewhere in the region visited by Stefánsson and Anderson. The data will give at least a tentative solution of this problem.

As to the past history of the Eskimo, we must appeal to what is in the ground. The expedition noted many ruins of former villages and recorded the character of houses and culture for further study. A point of especial interest is, that from Cape Parry we have a collection of pottery dug up out of the cutbank. Mr. Stefánsson says this pottery is of the Point Barrow type. This one fact is of considerable importance since it greatly

extends the pottery area among the Eskimo. Other archaeological material was secured from the vicinity of Point Barrow and a comparative study of these two collections, one east of the Mackenzie and one west, will prove of great importance.

It appears now that these collections, supplemented by other historical data, will enable Mr. Stefánsson to demonstrate that the introduction of fish nets, labrets, and tobacco pipes was comparatively recent and from the west, whereas pottery was known a long time before; in fact at Point Barrow he reports it as occurring in the oldest known remains of the Eskimo.

Lastly, we may mention the peculiar suggestions of European blood among these Eskimo. This is an interesting somatological discovery. We say traces of European blood because that seems the most reasonable explanation of the observed facts. If a tendency toward blond hair only occurred, the possibility of variation within the group might be granted but since some blondish hair was also curly and associated with eyes of a bluish cast, we have at least three characters peculiar in association to European peoples. That the presence of all in association among a group of Eskimo could be a attributed to accidental variation is almost inconceivable. Consequently Mr. Stefánsson has brought forward as the most reasonable explanation, the theory that the observed admixture is the result of intermarriage with the early Scandinavian colonists in Greenland. No more definite conclusion can now be formed. While most of the mixed groups

had never been visited, explorers had from time to time heard native account of them, and as Mr. Stefánsson says, on Franklin's expedition, one lone Eskimo was encountered in the same locality, an old man with European features and an exceptionally long white beard. If the characters are due to mixture, the infusion must have occurred several hundred years ago and although we may never know precisely how the foreign blood was introduced, a complete record of facts will nevertheless be of interest. These and many other questions raised by the discoveries of Mr. Stefánsson are discussed in the succeeding pages and in the book.

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CLARK WISSLER

May, 1919."

9: Seltzer--354 (no date) 1933 Copper Eskimo
116, 121, 174

"The science of anthropology, although usually subdivided into its various branches, ethnology, ethnography, somatology and archaeology, is essentially a closely knit and interrelated study. The examination of no single branch alone is adequate if a thorough understanding of a cultural group is to be obtained. It is necessary, in a study of the historical background and culture of a people, that cognizance be taken of all the factors that went into the making of that cultural pattern. It is the complete devotion to all the evidence at our command,--the somatological, the ethnological, the archaeological and the ethnographical--which will reveal to us the true history, the true cultural pattern of a people.

Nowhere is this statement more pertinent than in the question of the origin of the Eskimos. It is essential that we bring to bear all the evidence we have in order to solve this perplexing problem."

27:Chown & Lewis 3-5 (1958)1959
ND6 Copper Eskimo ND6

[p.13, A]

The Blood Group Genes of the Copper Eskimo[1]

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121 143 [13] This report deals with the blood group and secretor genes of the so-called Copper Eskimo living on Victoria Island and the neighboring mainland, roughly between 100° and 120° west latitude and from the Arctic Circle to 72° north longitude. The report is part of a continuing study under the aegis of the National Museum of Canada of the populations which go to make up the population of Canada.

105 101 [16] The Copper Eskimo form an almost pure-bred population of about 1000 which has been stationary as to numbers since they were first studied by Jenness ('23) in 1913–16. Where they came from and how long they have lived here is unknown. The caribou and seal were their mainstays, providing food, clothing, fuel and housing materials, while in their territory was native copper which they used both for manufacture and for trade. Neither the east nor the west offered greater attractions, while the south was barred by Athapaskan-speaking Indians. It seems probable that they have occupied their present territory for a long time. On the other hand it is not to be imagined that they lived in complete isolation. Their neighbors 300 miles to the west about the delta of the Mackenzie knew of them, but only dimly; they spoke of them as "the people afar off." To the east and southeast they 175 had some slight contact with other Eskimo, and undoubtedly there was some intermar- 648 riage. With the Indians to the south they were apparently in a constant state of war, of small raids of extermination. So the earliest record we have of them is in Samuel Hearne's journal of his journey from Fort Prince of Wales on Hudson Bay to the mouth of the Coppermine River in 1771; in that venture the Indians who accompanied Hearne killed every Eskimo there encamped. Even so, from tales we were told, it is reasonable to believe that in other raids an occasional Indian woman

[1 [Footnotes appear on p. 13B.—Analyst]

[p.14,A]

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SAMPLES, SERA AND METHODS

Samples were collected at Cambridge Bay, Holman Island, Reid Island and Coppermine in April, 1958 and the tests carried out at the Hudson's Bay Company post at Coppermine. With the exception of the specimens from Cambridge Bay (which were venous samples obtained for us by Dr. Gillison of the Department of National Health, sent by air to Coppermine and tested on the third day) all samples were of capillary blood taken into saline and tested on the day of collection.

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The test sera had all been in use in our laboratory for some time so that their specificity and mode of action were well known. We had taken test cells of various known antigen constitution with us; these were used daily to control the results. Five methods were used according to the mode of action of the various sera; agglutination in a capillary tube by untreated serum (Chown and Lewis, '51) indicated below by "capillary;" agglutination in a capillary tube by serum mixed with activated papain (Lewis et al., '58) indicated below by "capillary papain;" the indirect Coombs technique of Race and Sanger ('58) modified to the extent that the final agglutination with anti-human-globulin rabbit serum (Coombs' reagent) was carried out in a capillary tube, indicated by "indirect Coombs;" agglutination in bovine albumin (Lewis and Chown, '57), indicated below by "short albumin;" open well slide, so stated below. In the following the serum is described first; the method is given after the semicolon. The letters in brackets are our code names for the particular serum used. Unless otherwise indicated tests were made at room temperature which varied from 18° to 22°C.

The ABO system. One each, high titre, avid anti-A and anti-B and one anti-A + B from O donor; capillary. One commercial anti-A_1 (absorbed B); open well slide.

The MNSs system. One commercial anti-M; capillary. One commercial anti-N; open well slide. One anti-S (Dev), one anti-s (Chel); capillary. One anti-Mi^a (UB no. 4), one anti-M^a (HA1); capillary. One anti-Vw(Gill); short albumin. One anti-He (Sha); open well slide.

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The P system. One anti-P (Wil); capillary at refrigerator temperature. One anti-Tj^a (Ell); capillary.

The Rh system. One each anti-C + C^w (comm.), anti-C^w (Bosh), anti-D (Faw); capillary. One each anti-c (Tod), anti-E (McL), anti-e (Hal); capillary papain. A further anti-c (Gai), anti-E (Ros), and anti-e (Sha) for those samples reacting as CcDee or ccDEe; capillary papain. (In every case the reaction with the check serum agreed with the reaction obtained with the primary test serum.) One anti-V (Ros); indirect Coombs.

The Lutheran system. One each anti-Lu^a (TG) and anti-Lu^b (TG); capillary.

The Kell system. One each anti-K (Nas), anti-k (Ort); capillary papain. One each anti-Kp^a (97B) and anti-Kp^b + K (Raut); indirect Coombs.

The Duffy system. One anti-Fy^a (Rig) and one anti-Fy^b (Mul); indirect Coombs.

The Lewis system. One anti-Le^a (Mou); capillary.

Other systems. One anti-Wr^a (She); capillary at 37°. One each anti-Di^a (Woj), anti-Be^a, anti-By^a, anti-Yt^a (Cart); indirect Coombs.

Secretor status. Saliva samples were diluted one part to one part of saline, heated in a boiling water bath for 10 minutes, centrifuged and the supernatant tested, all of groups A, B and AB being tested for inhibition of anti-A, anti-B and anti-H; all of group O for inhibition of anti-H (Ulex). There were no discrepancies as between inhibition of anti-A or B and anti-H, while, since all proved to be secretors, the inhibition tests served to confirm the blood grouping.

RESULTS

The results are set out in table 1 to 9. The gene frequencies for the MN, Ss and Rh groups were determined by gene count, the others by square root methods or, as in the case of MNSs, by a combination. Those of group O who were P-negative were tested with anti-Tj^a and were positive. Hence, in that system, the frequencies are based on an assumed absence of *p*. Other than this the tables are self-explanatory.

29: Jenness E-5 (1914-1916) 1959
ND8 Copper Eskimo ND8

low; but the hills are brown and barren, or sparsely clothed with a few creeping plants such as dryads, saxifrages, and oxytropi.

On this peninsula I planned to live six months, isolated with my little band of Eskimos. The life on the ice was ended; fishing and caribou-hunting were to be our sole pursuits. As Ikpuck's adopted son I could observe all the details of Eskimo summer life, following its variations from day to day as no traveller had done before me. It was for this purpose, indeed, that I had cut myself adrift from the rest of the expedition until the winter, when the strait would freeze over again and allow me to return to Bernard Harbour. In the back of my mind lay also another plan. Sixty miles to the northward was Prince Albert Sound, the home of an Eskimo tribe that I had not yet visited. Each summer a few of the Sound people met and traded with Eskimos from Dolphin and Union Strait somewhere in the interior of Wollaston Land, and Ikpuck, who was born in this region, promised to guide our party to their usual places of rendezvous. He arranged that we should travel first to the Lake of Dancing within the Colville Hills; later, if necessary, to the Big Lake across the divide or to Prince Albert Sound itself.

We had landed near Okowyarvik Creek, which flows into a long, narrow harbour sheltered from every gale by an island that extends across its mouth. It was the